

Unit 12a: China

Objectives

At the end of this section, you will

Be aware of the following

- Government restrictions imposed upon organized religious activity
- Sexual harassment in the workplace
- Gender-based discrimination issues in China
- Issues surrounding Tibetan unrest
- Various national/religious/cultural holidays and festivals
- Gulf between policy and practice in treatment of China's disabled population

Identify

- Catholic Patriotic Association, Three Self Patriotic Movement
- Mongol, Manchu
- Silk Road
- Tibetans
- Boxer Rebellion, Chiang Kai-shek
- Cultural Revolution, Forbidden City
- Gang of Four, Great Wall of China
- Long March, Kublai Khan
- Mao Zedong, Opium Wars
- Ping-Pong diplomacy
- Sun Yat-sen
- Terra-cotta warriors
- Tiananmen Square

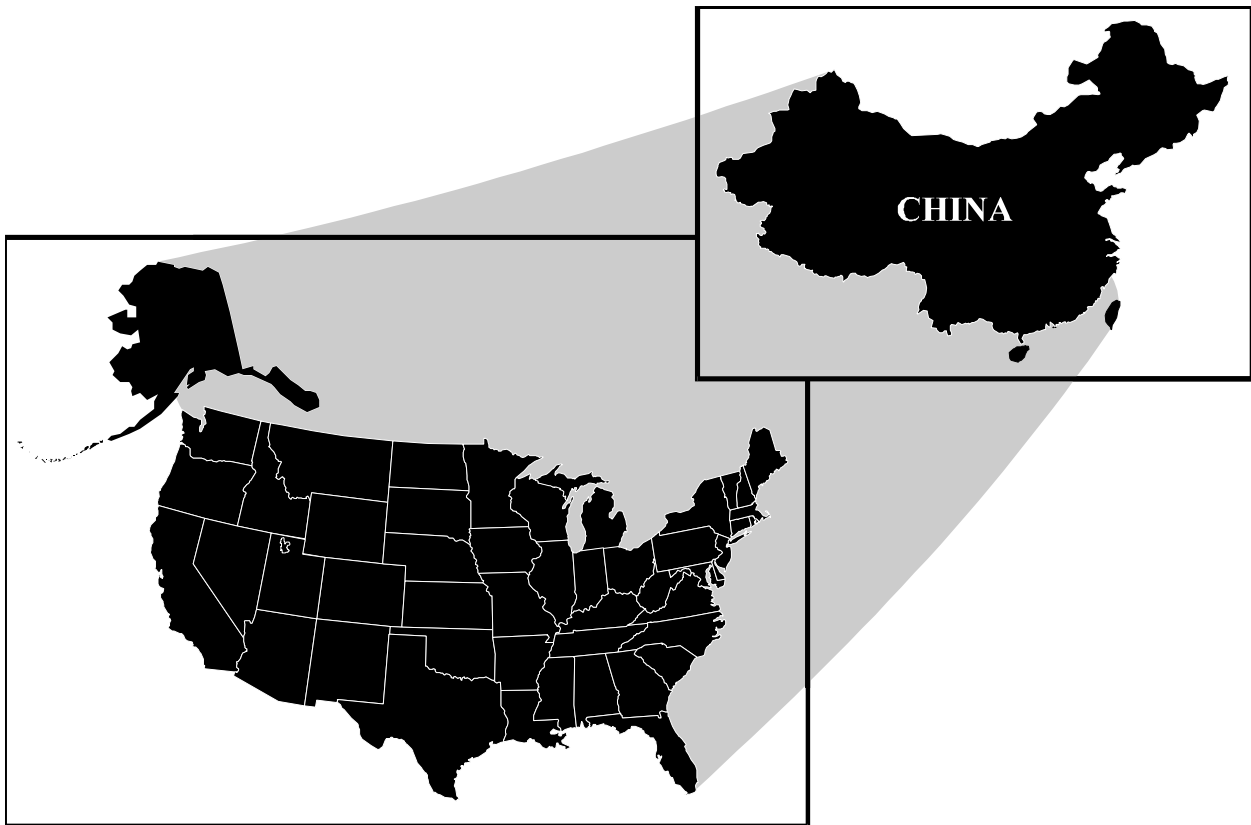
Realize

- Current makeup of religion in China
- Ethnic makeup of China's 1.2 billion people

Unit 12a: Country Area Studies--China

- Prolonged nature of potential crisis of Taiwan/China/U.S. confrontation
- Negative aspects of the Cultural Revolution in Tibet
- U.S. policy concerning Tibet
- Official Chinese policy of preferential treatment for many minority peoples

China



<u>Population</u>	1,203,097,268
% under 15 years	26%
<u>Commo</u>	
TV	1:32
Radio	1:5
Phone	1:77
Newspapers	no figure
<u>Health</u>	
Life Expectancy	Male 67/Female 69
Hospitals	1:382
Doctors	1:648
IMR	52:1,000
<u>Income</u>	\$2,200.00 per cap.
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	78%

1. Religious Groups

a. Officially atheist

b. Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism According to the CIA Factsheet--1996, the most important elements of Chinese religion are Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist thought and practice. (For further information on history, beliefs and societal impact, see Volume I, Culture of East Asia--Selected Aspects of East Asian Religion/Culture.)

"Buddhists make up the largest body of religious believers in China. The government estimates that there are 100 million Buddhists, most of whom are from the dominant Han ethnic group. The Government says that there are 9,500 Buddhist temples and monasteries in China and more than 170,000 nuns and monks. Some local authorities have called for controls on Buddhist places of worship, especially newly established sites." (Unless stated otherwise, the following quotes come from Human Rights Practices for 1996--China.)



c. Muslim (2-3%) *"According to government figures, there are 17 million Muslims. In some areas with large Muslim populations, officials continue to restrict the building of mosques and the religious education of youths under the age of 18.*

Following unrest in 1990 in Xinjiang (sheen-jyeng), which has a large Muslim population, the authorities issued regulations further restricting religious activities and teaching. There were several reports of unrest in Xinjiang, prompting the leadership to issue statements on the need to control religion there.

During a trip to Xinjiang on September 11, Premier Li Peng (lee puhng) said that relevant Chinese departments should 'step up the control of religious affairs.' Li also stated that China upholds freedom of religious belief, but added that religion 'should serve the aims of socialism.'

China permits Muslim citizens to make the hajj to Mecca, and the number of those making the pilgrimage has increased significantly in recent years."

d. Christian (1%) "The number of Christians continues to grow rapidly. However, the Government permits only those Christian churches affiliated with either the Catholic Patriotic Association or the (Protestant) Three Self Patriotic Movement to operate openly. The Government established both organizations in the 1950's to eliminate perceived foreign domination of local Christian groups.

The unofficial, Vatican-affiliated Catholic Church claims a membership far larger than the 4 million persons registered with the official Catholic Church, although actual figures are unknown. While government officials estimate that there are about 15 million Protestant worshipers in China, other estimates indicate that there are at least 10 million people who belong to the official Protestant church, while perhaps 30 million worship privately in house churches that are independent of government control.



In Jiangxi (jyeng-shee), Zhejiang (juh-jyeng), and Fujian (foo-jyeng), police reportedly raided underground masses, destroyed altars, confiscated books, roughed up congregations, and detained some worshipers. During November, according to credible reports, approximately 80 underground Catholics from Linchuan (Leen-chu-han), Jiangxi province, were arrested without warrants, beaten, and jailed. One source reported that several unofficial priests 'disappeared' in Shanghai and Hebei (huh-bay).

Non-mainstream sects are often singled out for particularly heavy-handed treatment. In 1996 police continued to put pressure on an underground evangelical sect called the 'Shouters.' The Shouters sect has been deemed counter-revolutionary by the Government, and its members have been repeatedly detained, fined, and imprisoned since its establishment over 16 years ago."

2. Ethnic/Racial Groups

a. Han Chinese (93%)

b. Other nationalities 6.7% (Zhuang [joo-ahng], Uygur [ooh-goor], Hui [hway], Tibetan, Miao [mee-ah-oh], Manchu, Mongol, Buyi [boo-yee], Korean and others)

c. Ethnic group descriptions The following material, adapted from "The Peoples of China" map (Researchers Frances Shaffer and Polly McRee Brown, National Geographic Society, National Geographic Magazine, Washington, DC: July 1980) offers assistance on understanding China's many ethnic groups.

(1) North Central

(a) Mongol *"The Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan and his successors swept as far as Vienna in the 13th century. Probably less than 10 percent of Inner Mongolia's people are Mongol today, but their population is increasing. Livestock, coal, iron, salt, steel, and grain are economically important, yet many Mongols remain seminomadic."*



"They follow their flocks in summer, covering great distances and living in felt tents called yurts. Their yearly Nadam Fair features stock sales and contests of horsemanship, wrestling, shooting, and archery."

(b) Hui (hway) *"The Hui are essentially the same as the Han, except that they are Muslim, the Islamic religion having been introduced by Arab soldiers and merchants 1,200 years ago. The Hui are widely dispersed in many occupations, notably as butchers and restaurateurs. The*

Tu (Monguor) clans once served as frontier defenders for imperial China, which earned them limited local autonomy."

(2) Northeast

"The Manchu, once herders and hunters, conquered China in the 17th century. They were gradually assimilated and are now found in all trades across the northeast, with little remaining of their ancient customs or language."

Only in the past 25 years, however, have the Oroqen and Ewenki begun giving up the birch-bark and hide tents of migrant hunters for a more settled life. They still hunt, but also breed deer, tend flocks, and farm. Many now live in communes with warehouses, barns, and pens. The Daur have a tradition, of grain and vegetable farming and animal husbandry, as well as logging, hunting, and fishing. Korean immigrants have been filtering into China for centuries. Once rice growers, they have lately joined in the industrialization of Manchuria."

(3) Southwest *"Largest of the minorities, the Zhuang share with the Dai (ethnic kin to the people of Thailand) common linguistic roots and a love of festival singing and dancing. But unlike the more remote Dai, the Zhuang have had a close affiliation with the Han for centuries. So, too, have the Bai, rice farmers from villages in the high plains of Yunnan, whose ancestors were among the original inhabitants of the region."*



Scattered in small stockaded villages in rugged mountains, the Yao raised rice, maize, and sweet potatoes by slash-and-burn farming. With the advent of better communications and transportation, they have a developing economy based on some hydroelectric power and increased irrigation. Fierce warriors, the Yi evolved an aristocratic

society (even their slaves had slaves) and a religion based on the reading of sacred writings."

(4) Southeast "Some minorities had been so absorbed that their status as separate peoples was nearly lost. Despite their numbers, the *Tujia* were not recognized until the 1950s. (The *Jino* of Yunnan in the southwest were only designated a minority in 1979.) The *Tujia* farm rice and corn, gather fruit and fell trees for lumber, produce an oil made from tea, and are adept at handicrafts. The *She*, who now speak mainly Chinese, may be descended from the *Yao* who retreated to the west 500 years ago under pressure of Han expansion.



Kaoshan is a general term applied to the aboriginal mountain peoples of Taiwan: millet farmers, hunters of game, and, until the 20th century, hunters of heads. Their languages seem to stem from the Malayo-Polynesian group and may be the result of several migrations, perhaps from the mainland 4,500 years ago or from the Malay Archipelago."

(5) South--"Dispersed from southern China across northern Vietnam, Laos, and into Thailand, the *Miao* (Hmong) vary in dialect, styles of farming, and designation: Black, White, Red, Blue, Flowery and Cowrie Shell *Miao* among others. Forced southward by the Han, often despised and exploited, many settled in distant mountains, raising millet and buckwheat by slash-and-burn farming, their diet supplemented by domestic animals and hunting. Modernization--improved farming methods, organization of communes, road building--has been made difficult by the ragged terrain in which the *Miao* are scattered.

Native to the mountains of Hainan Island, the *Li* long had a history of rebellion against Chinese authority. In 1943 they rose against the Nationalist occupiers and were joined by local Communist guerrillas and later by the Chinese Red Army in the first large-scale collaboration of a minority during the civil war."

(6) Xinjiang (shee-jyeng)

"The Silk Road threading through Xinjiang's deserts and mountains carried China's trade westward and eventually opened the way for Islam's expansion eastward."



Seven of the 12 minorities here are Muslim, most of whom speak Turkic languages and for centuries used Arabic script. The **Uygur**, once called 'high carts,' raise fruit, wheat, cotton, and rice by extensive irrigation. Their faces combine Indo-Iranian and Mongoloid features.

The **Kazak**, renowned for their horsemanship, and the **Kirgiz**, who keep Bactrian camels, have reduced their pastoral wanderings as herders of sheep and goats and live in communes during winter. The **Xibe**, transplanted from the northeast as part of a border guard 300 years ago, are the largest single group of Manchu speakers in the country."

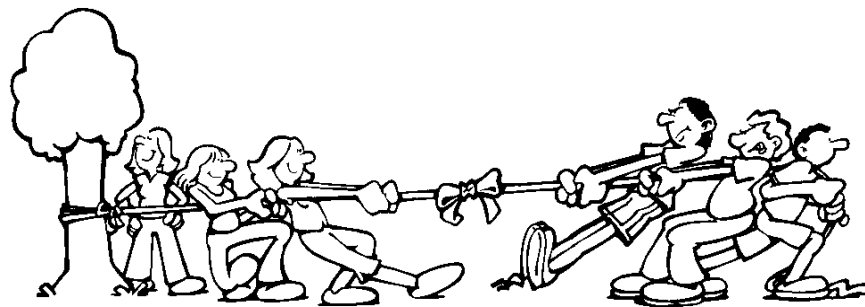
(7) Tibetan Highlands

"Herders of yaks, sheep, and goats and farmers of barley, peas, and tubers, the Tibetans sparsely inhabit a high, desolate region surrounded by mountains and barricaded on the east by the canyons of the Yangtze, Mekong, and Salween Rivers."



The advent of Buddhism in the seventh century led to a theocratic state intermittently controlled from China from the 13th century until 1959, when it took full power in the aftermath of a rebellion. Serfdom was abolished, government secularized, communes established, and mechanized agriculture and other modernizations begun. Surface transportation is as yet rudimentary..."

3. Gender Issues



a. Domestic violence "Violence against women can be grounds for prosecution under the law.

In 1994 the Beijing Society for Research on Marriage and the Family published a survey of 2,100 families showing that one-fifth of the wives surveyed had been abused by their spouses.

In recognition of the seriousness of spousal abuse, some areas took measures to address the problem. In February the city of Changsha, Hunan (hoo-nahn) province, implemented China's first provincial regulation on controlling and preventing family violence.



In May Shanghai opened its first shelter for battered women. A women's legal center, which was opened near Beijing in 1995, was active in educating women about their legal rights and offering free or inexpensive legal aid to women and children in need and unable to escape family violence and abuse. The women served were poor, uneducated rural women. Some were not even aware that they could leave home without their husband's permission." (Report on Human Rights Practices for 1996--China)

b. Sexual harassment

"No statute outlaws sexual harassment in the workplace, a problem that is often unaddressed in society and the legal system.

A 1996 case highlighted the obstacles that victims of sexual harassment and abuse face in Chinese courts. A woman who complained to peers about sexual harassment by her boss, was sued by him for criminal defamation, found guilty, fined, and sentenced to 2 years in prison. She served 7 months of her sentence before an appeal to a provincial supreme court reversed the decision in her case and found her innocent."

c. Prostitution *"The increased commercialization of sex and related trafficking in women has trapped tens of thousands of women in a cycle of crime and exploitation. These women face a high risk of drug addiction, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases. According to media reports, 80 percent of Beijing's massage parlors offer sex service.*



In July the Beijing municipal government announced a crackdown on massage parlors in the capital, but the long-term effectiveness of the crackdown on this lucrative

business, which involves organized crime groups, businesspeople, and even the military is uncertain. Unsafe working conditions are rampant among the saunas, massage houses, and hostess bars that have sprung up in large numbers.

The abduction of women is a serious and growing problem. The Government continues to condemn and to take steps to prevent and punish the abduction and sale of women for marriage or prostitution."

d. Equal rights "The 1982 Constitution states that 'women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life,' including ownership of property, inheritance rights, and access to education. In 1992 [governmental officials] enacted legislation on the protection of the rights and interests of women, which was designed to assist in curbing gender-based discrimination. Women have continued, however, to report discrimination, sexual harassment, unfair dismissal, demotion, and wage discrepancies.

Many employers prefer to hire men to avoid the expense of maternity leave and child care, and some even lower the effective retirement age for female workers to 40 years of age. (The official retirement age for men is 60 years and for women 55 years.)



Although the law promises equal pay for equal work, a 1990 survey found that women's salaries averaged 77 percent of men's. Those statistics still appear to be accurate. Most women employed in industry work in lower skilled and lower paid jobs.

In March the Government outlined its 5-Year Plan for the Advancement of Women in China. The main priority is to increase literacy of rural women, 80 percent of whom are illiterate or nearly illiterate. Overall, women make up about 70 percent of illiterates in the country.

The authorities have enacted laws and conducted educational campaigns in an effort to eradicate the traditional preference for sons; however, this preference remains strong in rural China. A number of provinces have sought to reduce the perceived higher value of boys in providing old-age support for their parents by establishing or improving pensions and retirement homes."

4. Conflicts

a. International disputes "Boundary with India in dispute; disputed sections of the boundary with Russia remain to be settled; boundary with Tajikistan in dispute; short section of the boundary with North Korea is indefinite;



...involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; maritime boundary dispute with Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; claims Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai), as does Taiwan." (1996 CIA World Factbook--China.)

b. Taiwan The following material, taken from the Strategic Assessment 1997--China, is instructive.

"Taiwan-China relations will alternate between periods of stability and potential crisis. The tension in cross-strait relations appeared to have moderated in late 1996 as each side waited for the other to make a move."

Taiwan's quest for identity and international status will continue to vex Beijing-Taipei and Beijing-U.S. relations...A final resolution is decades away.

During a period of stress, China may use military instruments against Taiwan. Although China and Taiwan will wish to avoid conflict, China's ultimate concern is that, if allowed to progress beyond certain, unspecified limits, Taiwan's sense of separateness will evolve into an insurmountable obstacle to reunification.

Beijing's March 1996 exercises and missile tests in the Taiwan Strait aimed to limit Taiwan's behavior, not to attack Taiwan or any of the islands under its control."



c. Tibet Jeffrey Bader, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, gave an address before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 13 May 1997. His words assist.

(1) Background "There are over two million ethnic Tibetans living in the Tibetan Autonomous Regions of the People's Republic of China, and perhaps another two to three million living in adjacent areas in China...About 125,000 Tibetan refugees and their descendants live in India and Nepal, and a few thousand others are scattered in other countries. There are about a thousand in the U.S.



For the Tibetans who live in Tibet, the last 50 years have been tumultuous. The entry of the People's Liberation Army into Tibet in 1951 brought to an end the period that

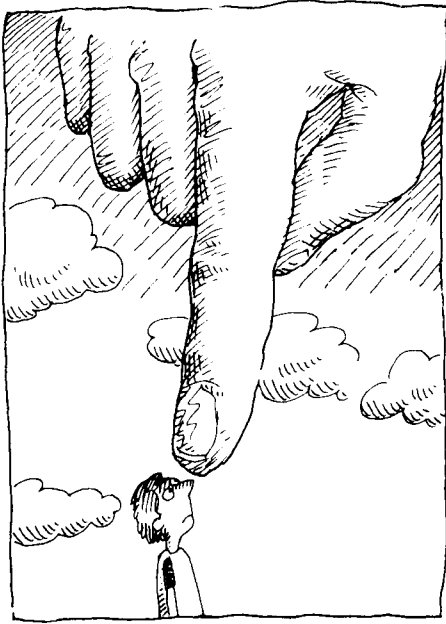
began with the 1911 revolution in China and the collapse of any effective Chinese presence in Tibet...

Chinese inroads into the traditional Tibetan way of life touched off violent opposition by the late 1950's, leading the Dalai Lama (DAHL-ee LAHM-ah--spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism) to flee to India in 1959. Guerrilla warfare continued in some areas for a few years, but was effectively suppressed.

The Cultural Revolution in the 1960's hit Tibet early and hard. The Panchen Lama (PAHN-shen LAHM-uh--Tibetan Buddhist abbot of Tibet's most powerful monastery), who had been supportive of the Chinese authorities, was imprisoned for 15 years. Thousands of monasteries were closed and destroyed. Tibet suffered irreparable cultural damage, and Buddhism came under attack as a feudal relic.

With the end of the Cultural Revolution there was a policy review leading to liberalization, beginning with the visit of the late General Secretary of the Communist Party Hu Yaobang (hoo yowh-bhang) to Tibet in 1980. The inflow of Han Chinese into Tibet slowed. More Tibetans were elevated to positions within the Region's political leadership. Greater sensitivity was shown to Tibet's religious and cultural traditions. Monasteries were rebuilt and reopened. Many prisoners were released. The Dalai Lama sent a series of delegations to Tibet, and discussions with the Chinese began. Beijing indicated a willingness to accept the return of the Dalai Lama and his followers to Tibet under certain conditions.

Nineteen-eighty-seven saw a major alteration in Chinese policy toward Tibet toward a harder line.



The Dalai Lama placed a new emphasis on seeking contacts in the West in order to rally support against weakening of Tibetan culture and religion. Late in the year, serious riots broke out in Lhasa in support of independence, followed by other outbreaks over the next few years. The Chinese responded with increased security measures, including crackdowns on monasteries. Martial law was declared for a time. Discussion with the Dalai Lama's representatives halted. This trend has continued since then...

Although reverence for the Dalai Lama appears to be near-universal, this is not to say that Tibetan politics are without fault lines. Factions, regional and sectarian loyalties, differences between religious and civil authorities, arguments between modernizers and conservatives, and other splits have plagued the Tibetan polity, among Tibetans inside and outside Tibet, throughout this century..."

(2) The U.S. role "What is U.S. policy toward Tibet?
The United States considers the Tibet Autonomous Region or TAR (Tibet) as part of the People's Republic of China...

The United States has urged China to respect Tibet's unique religious, linguistic and cultural traditions, and the human rights of Tibetans as it formulated its policies for Tibet. The United States encourages China and the Dalai Lama to hold serious discussion aimed at resolution of differences at an early date, without preconditions. We have consistently asserted that any question surrounding Tibet and its relationship to Chinese authorities in Beijing should be resolved by direct dialogue between the Tibetans, in particular the Dalai Lama, and the Chinese.

The United States stands for the protection of human rights throughout the world, and the human rights issue remains a key element of our bilateral relationship with China...



The United States provides humanitarian assistance to Tibetan refugees in India and also contributes to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Tibetans transiting Nepal...

As part of the Immigration Act of 1990, 1,000 'displaced Tibetans,' were given special immigrant visas, and have since resettled throughout the United States...

(3) Conclusion *...[T]reatment of Tibetans by the Chinese government in the 48 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China has been harsh, inconsistent with international human rights norms, and unacceptable...*

[W]hat we hear so often from Chinese leaders is that, after a century of humiliation at the hands of Western powers, China demands above all respect. Chinese leaders will find that a different, more enlightened policy toward Tibet would be a long step toward enhancing the respect they have earned from the economic transformation of their country."

d. Hong Kong *The fact sheet released by the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 20 Jun 1997, relates, in part, the following concerning China's commitments to Hong Kong.*

(1) Policy *China and the United Kingdom negotiated the reversion of Hong Kong to China. China has made specific--"one country, two systems"--pledges about Hong Kong's future. The United States is watching the reversion closely and actively support open, accountable, and democratic institutions in Hong Kong.*

(2) Welcomed developments Chief Secretary Anson Chan, a highly respected pro-democracy civil servant, will remain in her position. Hong Kong will maintain its own currency, linked to the U.S. dollar. China has approved Hong Kong's continued participation in international organizations and extension of most multi-lateral agreements currently applied.

(3) Concerns expressed China will not recognize 1995 Legislative Council elections and will organize a provisional legislature. Restriction in the Bill of Rights Ordinance, right to demonstrate and political party activities fuel concern about civil liberties and individual freedoms.



5. Holidays/Observances (The following material, adapted from Holidays, Festivals and Celebrations of the World Dictionary, compiled by Sue Thompson and Barbara Carlson, (Detroit: Omnigraphics, 1994), is instructive.

a. Airing the Classics (sixth day of sixth lunar month)

- Day Buddhist monasteries inspect their library collections
- Remembrance of an ancient day when a boat carrying Buddhist scriptures, coming from India, was upset. Books then were set out to dry.

b. Confucius' Birthday (28 Sep)

- Remembrance of birth of Confucius. In some areas, all teachers are honored.

c. Feast of Excited Insects (circa 5 Mar)

- Marks transition from winter to spring, the day when the "dragon raises his head," bringing renewed life
- Rituals focus on appeasement of insects and renewing the earth's fertility

d. Birthday of Goddess of Mercy (March-April)

- Remembrance of Kuan Yin (gwahn-yin), bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy
- Kuan Yin, depicting both masculine and feminine attributes, often finds acceptance among non-Buddhists. Relief of suffering and distress is the bodhisattva's major attribute.



e. Birthday of the Lotus (24th day of sixth lunar month)

- Honors time when lotus plants around Beijing bloom on ponds and moats
- Blooms signify that prayers to the Dragon Prince are answered with awaiting rains

f. Matsu Festival (23rd day of the third moon)

- Honors Matsu ("granny"), a goddess who studied Buddhist and Taoist scriptures
- Matsu is protectress of seamen, especially those in Taiwan straits

g. Rat's Wedding Day (19th day of first lunar month)

- Some households observe this day to appease rodent household visitors

h. Sending the Winter Dress (1st day of tenth lunar month)

- Paper replica garments are sent to deceased relatives. Gift packages first decorate the home, then are taken to the burial location for burning.
- One of three yearly occasions to visit ancestral tombs



i. Other holidays and festivals

- (1) New Year's Day (1 Jan)
- (2) Spring festival (Chinese New Year--usually in Feb).
Three day holiday throughout China
- (3) International Working Woman's Day (8 Mar)
- (4) International Labor Day (1 May)
- (5) Youth Day (4 May) Remembers student demonstrations
(against Germany) in Beijing on 4 May 1919. Issue
focused on Japan's being given rights to city of
Tiajin.
- (6) Children's Day (1 June)
- (7) Anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party
of China (1 July)
- (8) Anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's
Liberation Army (1 Aug)
- (9) National Day (1 Oct) Celebrates founding of People's
Republic of China in 1949.

6. Customs

a. Freedom of religion

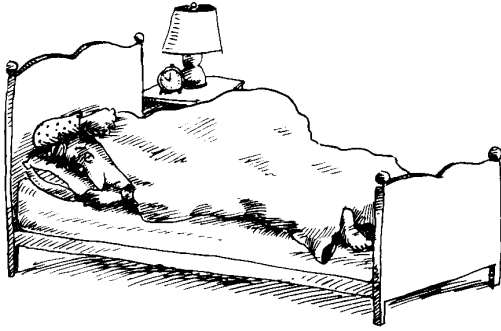


"Although the Constitution affirms toleration of religious beliefs, the Government seeks to restrict all religious practice to closely controlled and government-sanctioned religious organizations and registered places of worship. At the annual national religious affairs conference in January religious policy was 'readjusted' to emphasize harder line aspects. During the year many religious groups were subjected to increased restrictions although the degree of restriction varied significantly in different regions of China.

Despite these increased restrictions, the number of religious adherents continues to grow.

In 1996 police closed dozens of 'underground' mosques, temples, and seminaries and hundreds of Protestant 'house church' groups, many with significant memberships, properties, financial resources, and networks. Leaders of such groups, including itinerant teachers and evangelists, increasingly have been detained for lengthy investigation. There are nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports of deaths of detainees by beating. Some congregations have been hit with heavy fines. In Shanghai, home of the patriotic Protestant headquarters, authorities have been particularly tough.

Communist Party officials state that party membership and religious belief are incompatible.



This places a serious limitation on religious believers, since party membership is required for almost all high-level positions in government and state-owned businesses. According to a 1995 government survey, 20 percent of Communist Party members engage in some form of religious activity.

In January 1995, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) circulated a document to party organizations at the provincial level ordering expulsion of party members belonging to open or clandestine religious organizations.

In November the People's Liberation Army Daily's report on military 'spiritual civilization' stated that 'it is necessary to conduct education in atheism so that they (the military) believe in science and oppose superstition. Participation in religious activities is forbidden.'

After forcefully suppressing all religious observances and closing all seminaries during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, the Government began in the late 1970's to restore or replace damaged or confiscated churches, temples, mosques, and monasteries and allowed seminaries to reopen. According to the Government, there are now 68,000 religious sites in China and 48 religious colleges. The Government also adopted a policy of returning confiscated church property. Implementation of this policy has varied from locality to locality.



The official religious organizations administer local Bible schools, more than a dozen Catholic and Protestant seminaries, nine institutes to train imams and Islamic scholars, and institutes to train Buddhist monks. Students who attend these institutes must demonstrate 'political reliability,' and all graduates must pass an examination on their theological and political knowledge to qualify for the clergy.

The Government permitted some Catholic seminarians, Muslim clerics, and Buddhist clergy to go abroad for additional religious studies in 1996. Unofficial churches, however, have significant problems training clergy." (Unless otherwise stated, the following material comes from Report on Human Rights Practices for 1996--China)

b. Treatment of minorities *"The State Statistical Bureau reported in February that, according to an October 1, 1995, census, the total population of China's 55 ethnic minorities was 108.46 million, or 8.98 percent of the national population.*

China's policy on minorities calls for preferential treatment in marriage regulations, family planning, university admission, and employment.

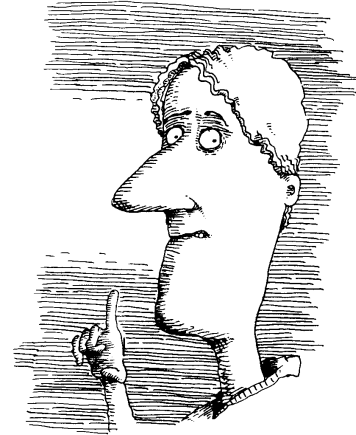
According to government statistics, between 1991 and 1995 the economies in minority regions grew by 11 percent annually. However, incomes for members of minorities in minority areas remain well below the national average. Development programs have disrupted traditional living patterns of minority groups, including Tibetans and the Muslim Uighur majority of western Xinjiang.



In the area of education, the Government has tried to design policies responsive to minority concerns. In many areas with a significant population of minorities, there are two-track school systems using either standard Chinese or the local minority language. One acknowledged side effect of this policy designed to protect and maintain minority cultures has been reinforcement of a segregated education system.

Under this divided education system, those graduating from minority schools are at a disadvantage in competing for jobs in government and business, which require good spoken Chinese.

However, in most areas, ethnic minorities are shut out of positions of real political and decisionmaking power. Minorities often resent Han officials holding key positions in minority autonomous regions. Ethnic minorities in Tibet, Xinjiang, and elsewhere have at times demonstrated against Han Chinese authority.



In 1996 tensions between ethnic Hans and Uighurs in Xinjiang intensified, and incidents of violence occurred.

In general, central authorities have made it clear that they will not tolerate opposition to Communist Party rule in minority regions and have responded to unrest with force and heightened security measures."

c. People with disabilities "In 1990 the Government adopted legislation protecting the rights of the country's approximately 60 million disabled persons. According to the official press, all local governments subsequently drafted specific measures to implement the law. The Government reported in July that, in the 3 preceding years, the NPC Standing Committee conducted nationwide inspections to verify compliance with the law; it "found that the handicapped generally received good services and help in both their dealings with officials and in public life."



However, reality for the disabled lags far behind legal dictates. Misdiagnosis, inadequate medical care, pariah status, and abandonment remain common problems for the disabled population.

Standards adopted in 1994 for making roads and buildings accessible to the disabled are subject to the 1990 Law on the Handicapped, which calls for their 'gradual' implementation. To date lax compliance with the law has resulted in only limited access to most buildings.

The new Maternal and Child Health Care Law forbids the marriage of persons with certain specified contagious diseases or certain acute mental illnesses such as schizophrenia. If doctors find that a couple is at risk of transmitting disabling congenital defects to their children, the couple may marry only if they agree to use birth control or undergo sterilization."

7. Cultural Literacy Concepts/Terms The following terms, adapted from The Dictionary of Global Culture, (edited by Kwame Appiah and Henry Gates, Jr., NY: Alfred Knopf, 1997), apply to China. For more detailed information, consult The Dictionary of Global Culture.

a. Asian heroism



- American, twentieth century movement, designed to recapture Chinese masculinity
- Protest of Chinese immigrant laborer discrimination
- Stresses loyalty, courage and heroic themes

b. Ba Jun (bah-jin, 1905 -)

- Novelist who showed China caught between the past and future
- Authored Ji-Liu; Jia Chun; and the autobiographical Torrent Trilogy
- Displays leftist sympathies

c. Bai-lian Jiao (bi-lyen jee-ow)

- White Lotus Society, formed to overthrow Mongol Yuan Dynasty of fourteenth century
- Rebelled against Manchu Dynasty of 1644-1911

d. Beijing opera

- Traditional Chinese opera
- All male cast with characters determined by type of makeup worn
- Combines rhythm, body movement and oration

e. Boxer Rebellion

- Late nineteenth century revolt against foreign presence in China
- "Righteous and Harmonious Fists" convinced Dowager Empress to assist in expelling foreigners
- Boxers killed missionaries and Christians in 1898
- 20,000 international troops defeated Boxers in Beijing in 1900



f. Chang'e (chahng-uh)

- Myth of beautiful wife who drank a potion stolen from her husband
- Chang'e flew to moon, became immortal, and is celebrated in the Mid-Autumn Festival's love for beauty

g. Chiang Kai-shek (chee-ahng ki shuhk, 1887-1975)

- Led rebellion against Manchu Dynasty, later joining Sun Yat-sen's forces
- Strongly anticommunist, he united all of China below the Great Wall
- Eventually fled to Taiwan and formed government in exile there

h. Chinese examination system

- Exam system begun in first century A.D. for civil service entrance
- Rigorous preparation was required, enabling only the wealthy to send members to the exams
- Many Western nations adapted the exam for their own use
- Practice abolished in 1906



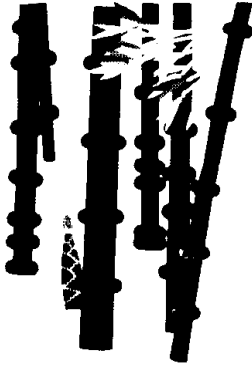
i. Chinese exclusion

- Discrimination against Chinese immigrants in U.S.
- 1882 act prohibited Chinese workers from entering the country
- 1965 constitutional amendment eliminated ethnic discrimination in immigration policies

j. Chinese inventions

- Gunpowder, compass, paper, printing, moveable press
- Developed some 100-400 years before European counterparts

k. Chinese painting



- Begun on walls of family tombs
- Walls, silk and paper surfaces emphasize themes of religion, mythology and human life
- Landscape painting intertwines ideals of philosophy with nature

l. Chinese rites

- Aspects of ancestor veneration used by Jesuit priests to introduce Catholic practice
- By 1651, some 150,000 Chinese converts began holding prestigious positions in dynastic courts
- Catholic hierarchy disagreed with inclusion of Confucian rite, eventually declaring practices heretical
- Jesuits disbanded in 1773 as a result (restored in 1814)

m. Ci Xi (tsee shee, 1835-1908)



- Dowager (DOW-ah-jahr) Empress, one of most powerful women in Chinese history
- Ruled instead of her emperor husband at his death in 1856 in format "behind the screen" of her young son, Tong Zhi

n. Cultural Revolution

- Political movement sparked by Jian Qing (jee-ahng cheeng) wife of Mao Zedong (mow dsuh-dohng)
- Movement attempted to abolish mental/manual labor distinctions
- Academics went to farms, ancient objects of art were destroyed along with buildings and temples, scholars were sent to military and reform schools
- 1976 earthquake, followed by Mao Zedong's death effectively ended the revolution, and led to Jiang Qing's arrest



o. Du Fu (doo foo A.D. 712 - 770)

- One of China's greatest poets who spent much of his life in wandering poverty
- Poetry reflects humanity's trying times

p. Eight Revolutionary Operas

- After founding of People's Republic of China, opera and plays were reformed for all society, not just elites, to understand
- Traditional drama and opera, termed feudalistic propaganda by the Cultural Revolution, was banned and replaced with the Eight Revolutionary Operas
- Socialist, Communist and revolutionary thought was content

q. Erhu (uhr hoo)

- Chinese two-string fiddle imitating the human voice

r. Foot-binding

- Beginning with dancing girls in the tenth century, girls between the ages of 5-12 years had their feet bound
- The resulting walk was considered sexually appealing
- Poorer families boycotted the practice as they could not afford to lose workers with such a burden
- Banned in 1912 and all but disappeared by 1949

s. Forbidden City

- Ancient Imperial Palace, in center of Beijing, used by Ming and Qing Dynasties
- Occupies 250 acres, 9,000 rooms, a 170 foot wide moat and 33 foot high wall
- Currently a museum and tourist attraction

t. Gang of Four

- Individuals who led the Cultural Revolution
- Jiang Qing (Mao's wife); Wang Hongwen (whang hohng-wuhn); Zhang Chunqiao (jahng choo-chee-ow); and Yao Wenyan (Yow wuhn-yoo-ahn)
- All arrested after Mao's death in 1976



u. Great Leap Forward

- Implemented between 1958-59, this plan sought to promote productivity and economic socialism
- Resulted in squandering of natural and human resources
- Dislocation and famines of the early 1960s resulted

v. Great Wall of China



- 4,000 mile long wall, can be seen from space
- Built by northern kingdoms as protection from nomadic invaders starting in the fourth century B.C.
- Rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty

w. Han-lin Academy (hahn-leen)

- Highest ranking academy of Imperial China, established by Emperor Hsuan Tsung (hsoo-ahn tsoong, 712-56)
- Exclusive entrance requirements
- Most graduates worked for the emperor
- Active until 1911 when overthrown by the Qing Dynasty

x. Hong Kong Film Industry

- Rouge (1923), directed by Li Min Wei, was the first film by a Hong Kong native
- Hong Kong Film Culture Center established in 1978, becoming one of largest film industries in world

y. Hong Lou Meng (hohng loh muhng)

- Novel translated as Dream of the Red Chamber, begun by Cao Xueqin in the late 1750s
- Concentrates on Taoist beliefs of renunciation of worldly concerns

z. Hu Shi (hoo shee, 1891-1962)

- Studied at Cornell and Columbia, eventually teaching at Beijing University
- Supported literacy and ending classical/Confucian thinking

- Fled Beijing during Communist invasion and lived between Taiwan and the U.S.

aa. Hua Mulan (hooah moolahn)

- Warrior woman Mulan, the maiden chief
- Disguised as a man, Mulan took her father's place in battle for 12 years, eventually winning many honors
- Returned home on a camel, shocking her family

ab. Huang He (hoo-ahng huh)



- Cradle of Chinese civilization, the "Yellow River Valley"
- Also called "China's sorrow" because of its constant flooding and change of course

ac. Huang Zongxi (hoo-ahng dsohng-shee, 1610 - 1695)

- Court scholar of Ming Dynasty
- When Qing Dynasty gained power, Huang protested, resigning himself to secular life in 1644
- Dedicated self to recording "true history" and debasing authoritarian rule

ad. Jin Ping Mei (jeen peeng may)



- Novel, published in 1610, of period near fall of Ming Dynasty
- Ximen Qing (shee-muhn cheeng), the main character, tries to seduce Pan Jinlian (pahn jeen-leeen), the "Golden Lotus" of the title's translation

ae. Jing Hua Yuan (jeeng hooah yooahn)

- Classical novel written by Li Ruzhen (lee shoo-juhn, 1763-1830)
- Translated Flowers in the Mirror, following travels of Tang Ao (tahng ow), a disgruntled government employee
- Often compared with Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels

af. Kang Youwei (kahng yoh-way, 1858-1929)

- Kang wrote to reform the Imperial system after the Sino-Japanese War
- In 1898, Hundred Days' Reform implemented based on Kang's recommendations

ag. Kingston, Maxine Hong (1940 -)

- Writer born in Stockton, Calif., of immigrant Chinese parents
- Novels combine Chinese and American themes
- The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts (1976) and China Men (1980) are most well-known works

ah. Kublai Khan (koo-bli khahn, 1215 -1294)



- First emperor of Mongol Yuan Dynasty
- Considered his empire the center of the world
- Marco Polo visited China during his reign

ai. Lao She (low shuh)

- Novelist of satire and wit advocating reform
- Translated works into English
- Took his own life at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution

aj. Li Bai (lee bi, 701-762)

- Lyric poet who traveled extensively, eventually turning to Taoism for peace in a too often corrupt world

ak. Li Qingzhao (lee cheeng-jow, 1084-1151)

- Famous poet of Song Dynasty, inspired and encouraged in her work by her family and husband
- At death of her husband in conflict, her writings took on a decidedly melancholic nature

al. Lin Yutang (leen yoo-tahng, 1895-1976)

- Author, educated at Harvard and Leipzig, eventually teaching at Beijing National University
- Translated Chinese classics into English and published a dictionary of Chinese modern usage

am. Long March



- March of over 6,000 miles by Communist Red Army from 1934-35
- Attacked during the entire journey, the initial force of 90,000 men and women had 8,000 survivors at journey's end

an. Lu Xun (loo shoon, 1881-1936)

- Chinese writer generally considered the most accomplished and influential twentieth century Chinese author

ao. Mao Zedong (mow dsuh-dohng, 1893-1976)

- Founder of People's Republic of China
- Led the Long March, led China for 27 years, and launched political and economic redistribution of land, revolutionizing Chinese society
- Opened closer ties with the West in meeting with President Nixon in Beijing in 1972

ap. May 4th Movement

- Student protest held in 1919 focusing on discontent in handing portions of the Shandong Province to Japan
- Movement stimulated spontaneous support for communist and democratic movements

aq. Mei Lanfang (may lahn-fahng, 1894-1961)

- Beijing opera performer, famous for female roles and dancing
- Active Communist party member, president of Opera Academy and vice-chairman of the Chinese Theatrical Association

ar. Menglong Shi (muhng-luhng shee)

- Controversial poetic movement following the Cultural Revolution

as. Mongol (MONG-gahl)



- Empire achieving greatest power under Gheghis Khan (1167-1227)
- Controlled largest empire in history--China, Russia, Turkey and Iran
- Kublai Khan established Yuan Dynasty of China in 1260

at. Mo Zi (moh dsee, 470-391)

- Anti-Confucian philosopher who advocated self-sacrifice and universal love
- After Mencius (370-290), his ideas became obscure, being revived in the twentieth century

au. Opium Wars (1839-42)

- Britain/China trade conflict
- Britain monopolized opium import to China
- China banned British trade, prompting Britain to seize ports and force Treaty of Nanking
- China opened ports for British trade, paid retributions and seceded Hong Kong to British



av. Ping-Pong diplomacy

- Term applied to U.S./Chinese relations of the 1970s, stemming from invitation for U.S. team to participate in China in 1971
- Eventually led to President Nixon's visit

aw. Pu Songling (poo sohng-leeng, 1640-1715)

- Classical poet and short story writer
- Treated cruelties, injustices and corruption of Qing Dynasty
- Liaoxhai Zhiyi (lee-ahoh-shi jeeyee, 1679), Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio is his classic eight volume work, containing a collection of fairies, ghosts and mythical fables

ax. Pu Yi (poo yee, 1906-1967)

- Last emperor of China, growing up in the Forbidden City, though deposed from power by Sun Yatsen
- From 1934-1945 was a puppet emperor placed by Japan



- Captured by the Red Army as he fled to Japan, he spent until 1959 in prison
- Upon release, he worked as a Beijing gardener and published his autobiography, The First Half of My Life, in 1965
- Subject of film, The Last Emperor

ay. Qi Baishi (chee bi-shee, 1863-1957)

- Painter best known for developing ink painting
- Headed Beijing Institute of Chinese Painting in 1922

az. Qu Yuan (chee you-ahn, 343-289)

- Ancient poet/advisor of Chu state
- Advocated resistance to aggressive military invaders, rather than appeasement
- Exiled, writing his best poetry in anger and despair
- Drowned self in Mi-Luo (mee-low) River
- Duanwu Festival honors his devotion to country and people

ba. Sanguozhi Tongsu Yanyi (sahng-ow-jee tohng-soo yahn-yee)

- Classic Chinese novel of 24 books, first printed in 1494
- The Tale of Three Kingdoms by Luo Guanzhong (lwoh gwang-johng) tells lives of three heroes, originally pledged to brotherhood but who ended in constant fighting



bb. Scar literature

- Literary movement named for short story collection Scars (1978) by Liu Xinghua (lee-oo sheeng-hooah)
- Writings despair disasters of Cultural Revolution and express importance of families, love and freedom

bc. Shang bronzes

- Metalwork developed during Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.)
- Works usually found at ancient burial sites, inscribed with the earliest known Chinese writing

bd. Shanghai Communiqué



- Signed in 1972 after President Nixon met with Premiere Zhou Enlai (joh uhn-li)
- First step to more friendly relations between China and the U.S.
- Stated there was only one China which included Taiwan

be. Shui Hu Shuan (shay hoo shoo-ahn)

- Water Margin, the actual author being unknown
- Work relates events of peasant rebellion in the Song Dynasty
- Loyalty to the emperor while battling injustice is the theme

bf. Silk Road

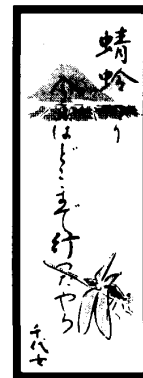
- Trade route used to connect ancient China to the West
- Stretched some 5,350 miles to the Mediterranean, being only land connection for over 1000 years
- Buddhism and Islam spread by means of this road

bg. Si-shu Wu-jing (see-shoo woo-jeeng)

- Chinese canonical texts, the "four books" and "five classics," which relate the teachings of Confucius
- Four books are Analects, Mencius, Great Learning and Doctrine of the Mean
- Five Classics are Poetry, Changes, Documents, Record of Rituals and Spring and Autumn Annals
- Before the revolution, knowledge of these works was essential for the "gentleman," governmental official or any successful person

bh. Su Dongpo (soo dohng-poh, 1037-1101)

- Famous Song Dynasty poet
- Member of Han-lin Academy who created his own poetry forms and promoted intellectual art spheres



bi. Sun Yat-sen (soon yaht-suhn, 1866-1925)

- Chinese revolutionary and leader, receiving education in Hawaii, and returning to Hong Kong after the Chinese defeat in the Sino-Japanese War
- Three principles--nationalism, democracy and livelihood
- In 1911, he led a successful revolution but was not given head office
- Defeated in 1916, he allied with the Communists in 1923 to free China from the Japanese
- Sun died of cancer in 1925

bj. Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

- Southern China uprising against the Manchu imperial family and traditional Chinese culture, led by Hong Xiuquan (hohng shee-oo-choo-ahng)
- Oppressed groups and the peasantry were most ardent supporters
- Unable to take Beijing, and losing Nanjing in 1864, Hong took his life
- Known as one of the bloodiest civil wars in history with deaths exceeding 20 million



bk. Tan, Amy (1922-)

- Born in Oakland, Calif., Tan is first generation Chinese
- Wrote The Joy Luck Club in 1989, a novel of living in two cultures while retaining elements of each

bl. Tang poetry

- Poetry during the Tang Dynasty is called the "Golden Age" of Chinese poetry

bm. Terra-cotta warriors

- 8000 figures of men, horses and chariots discovered in 1974 in the mausoleum of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.)
- Warriors are nearly six feet tall, in battle formation
- Considered one of this centuries greatest archeological discoveries

bn. Tiananmen Square (tee-ahn-ahn-mehn, "Gate of Heavenly Peace")

- Another name for Beijing square, center of many twentieth century political movements
- Largest public square in the world, covering some 100 acres



- Scene of 4 May Movement in 1919; site of founding of People's Republic of China, 1 Oct 1949; April 1976 public mourning for Zhou Enlai developed into a rally against the Gang of Four; in late April 1989, was center of most powerful student movement in Chinese history

bo. Unequal treaties

- Series of treaties China signed with Western powers under threat of force
- Treaty of Nanking (1842); Treaty of Tianjin (1858) and Peking Convention (1860) served to cause demoralization and underlying resentment within China's leaders

bp. Wang Shi-fu (wahng shee-foo, 1250-1337)

- Prominent playwright and poet during the Yuan Dynasty
- Dialogue and musical scores were Wang's forte

bq. Wan Wei (wahng way, 699-759)

- Chinese artist, scholar, historian and painter, elevated to divine, mystical status by many
- Remembered as a master painter and poet, the father of landscape painting and snowscapes

br. Wang Xizhi (wahng shee-jee, 321-379)

- Chinese calligrapher known as the great master of the running script
- Greatest work is Lan-ting Xu (lahn-teeng shoo, Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion)

御
年
賀

bs. Wen Xin Diao Long (wuhn sheen dee-ow lohng)

- Liu Xie (lee-oo shee-uh, 465-532) wrote this influential book on Chinese literary theory entitled Dragon Carving of the Literary Mind
- Emphasizes the rise and fall of literary movement in the social structure

bt. Wu Zetian (woo dsuh-teeahn, 623 - 704)

- Woman advisor who became confidant of Emperor Gaozong (gow-dsohng)
- Shared power with Gaozong, being called "the two holy ones"
- Appointed self **huangdi** (hooahng-dee, holy ruler) on Gaozong's death, changing the dynasty name from Tang to Zhou, and ruled until her death

bu. Xi You Ji (shee yoh jee)

- Classic epic written by Wu Chengen (woo chuhng-uhn, 1505-1580), translated Pilgrimage to the West, or The Monkey King
- Describes travels of Buddhist monk named Tripitaka (602-664) to India
- Remains a favorite novel of China today due to its fanciful stories

bv. Xian Xinghai (shee-ahn sheeng-hi 1905-1945)

- Musician famous for compositions and political opposition to the Japanese
- Yellow River Cantata honored in the Central Philharmonic Society of Beijing

bw. Xu Beihong (shoo bay-hohng, 1895-1953)

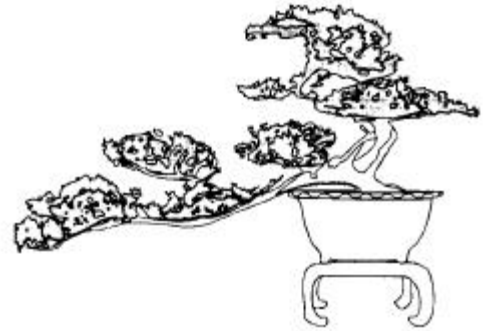
- Painter who studied in Paris, and added Western technique to traditional ink painting

bx. Yi Jing (yee jeeng)

- One of earliest of Confucian works, one of the Five Classics

by. Yu the Great

- Mythical king, said to be founder of first Chinese dynasty (2200 B.C. - 1766 B.C.)
- Battled floods along the Yellow River
- Considered a great Chinese sage by Confucius



bz. Yue Fei (yoo-uh fay, A.D. 1101-1141)

- Chinese general during the Song Dynasty, resisting the Jin invaders in 1126
- Desiring to continue the war, Yue made court enemies, eventually being killed during a court intrigue
- Legend of Yue is the subject of many artistic works

ca. Zhang Daqian (jahng dah-chee-ahn, 1899-1983)

- Considered greatest Chinese painter in five centuries
- Calligrapher as well as painter

cb. Zhu Geliang (joo guh-lee-ahng, 181-234)

- Appears in Chinese Classic A Tale of Three Kingdoms as strategist for ruler Liu Bei (lee-oo bay)
- Cultural hero known for skill, intelligence and character

cc. Zhu Xi (joo shee, 1130-1200)

- Founder of Zhu Confucian thought
- Authoritarian and conservative thought was basis for the civil service exam
- Emphasized need for individual to conform to and serve hierarchy of society

cd. Zhuangzi (joo-ahng-dsee)

- Book of the Master Zhuang, authored by Zhuang Zhou (369-286 B.C.)
- One of great three classics of Taoism
- Advocates rejection of logic and mastery of intuition to find the Tao or "way"



8. Resources for Further Study

a. Cross-cultural resources

Buckley, Michael. Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit--China. Berkeley, Calif: Lonely Planet, 1994. AISO--Chinese 915.1058 B924

The best, by far, of readily accessible travel guides. Detailed information is presented in a manageable, easily used manner. Don't leave for China without this text.

Mason, Caroline. Simple Guide to Customs and Etiquette in China. (ISBN 1-86034-030-X), Kent, England: Global Books, Ltd., 1995

Another text to beg, borrow or purchase. Highly recommended by the Overseas Briefing Center of the U.S. Department of State. Less detailed than the Culture Shock! series, but highly readable treatment of basic cultural issues for the visitor to China.

Morgenstern, Manfred. Insight Guides--China. Singapore: APA Publications, 1993. AISO--Chinese 915.1 C539

Aesthetically pleasing presentations of history, peoples, places, foods and travel tips. The beautiful photographs, in National Geographic manner, make this a visually appealing series.

Sinclair, Kevin with Iris Wong Po-yee. Culture Shock! China. (ISBN 1-55868-060-8), Portland, Oregon: Graphic Arts Center Publishing, 1996

Beg, borrow, or purchase this book. Highly recommended by the Overseas Briefing Center, U.S. Department of State. Detailed, indepth treatment of issues.

**b. Biography, novels,
literature, poetry**



Bosse, Malcolm J. The Warlord: A Novel. New York: Simon and Schuster, c1983.

► Chamberlin Library: FICTION BOSSE

Epic novel set in China after the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. Warlords compete for power as Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek simultaneously vie for the support of the people.

Buck, Pearl S. The Good Earth. New York: The John Day Co. [1949]

► Chamberlin Library: FICTION BUCK

Classic novel by a prolific writer. A Chinese farmer traces his living journey both through himself and his children.

Burgess, Alan. The Inn of the Sixth Happiness. New York: Bantam Books, 1963.

Historical novel of an English woman's courage during WW II China. Like many novels, this book sensitizes and inspires.

Cao, Glen. Beijinger in New York. San Francisco: Cypress Book Co., c1993.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.1352 T171 1993

Tells the story of a poor musician who arrives in New York City with his wife. The novel follows the two as they pursue the American Dream and dramatizes the cost their family pays for obtaining wealth.

Chang, Jung. Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China. New York: Anchor Books, 1992

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 951.05-/-092 C456 1992

► Chamberlin Library: 951.05 CHAN, 1991

Chen, Jo-hsi. The Execution of Mayor Yin and other Stories from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Indiana University Press, 1978.

► Bosun Library: General PL2840.C55

A collection of eight short stories from this trying period of Chinese history.

Chin, Frank. Gunga Din Highway: A Novel. Minneapolis, St. Paul: Coffee House Press, Distributed by Consortium Book Sales and Distribution, c1994.

► Monterey Public Library: FICTION CHI

Founding author of the Asian heroism literary trend. Chin's novels focus on the role of the Chinese American as being strong, loyal, and masculine, rather than the stereotypes of weakness.

Christie, Anthony. Chinese Mythology. London: Hamlyn, 1968.

► Chamberlin Library: 299.5 CHRI

Colorful book which covers myths on creation, a heavenly empire, and animals. Includes a chronology of mythical and historical dynasties in China.

DeChair, Somerset Struben. The Legend of the Yellow River: A Novel of Han Dynasty China. New York: St.Martin's Press, c1979.

▮ Chamberlin Library: FICTION DECHAIR

The novel is centered around a journey in 102 B.C. of 100,000 soldiers sent by the emperor to capture fabled horses from the Persians. Unique insight into Chinese thought, history, and Chinese jade artistry.

Elegant, Robert. Manchu. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1980.

▮ Chamberlin Library: FICTION ELEGANT

An epic tale of the corruption that led to the fall of the Ming Dynasty and the subsequent power of the Manchu. Written by a prolific novelist who spent twenty-five years in Hong Kong as a reporter.

Fairbank, John King. Chinabound: A Fifty-year Memoir. New York: Harper&Row, c1982.

▮ Chamberlin Library: 951.04 FAIR, 1982

A memoir of a scholar, statesman, and soldier who lived, served, and traveled in China from the 1930s through the 1970s.

Feng, Chi-ts'ai. Voices from the Whirlwind: An Oral History of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. New York: Pantheon Books; Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, c1991.

▮ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 951.056 F332 1991

"What follows are heart-breaking, yet ever so instructive declarations, memoirs, avowals, narrative presentations of life as it was lived in a great nation going through a terrible moral and political crisis. ...The history of ordinary men and women who suddenly did indeed feel the anxiety and pain, the continual terror that arrived in the name of the 'Cultural Revolution'."

¾ Robert Coles, Cambridge, Mass., 1990.

Includes key figures for the time period and a chronology of events.

Frodsham, J.D. An Anthology of Chinese Verse: Han, Wei, Chin and the Northern and Southern Dynasties. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967.

▮ Chamberlin Library: 808.81 FROD

Gaan, Margaret. Red Barbarian. New York: Dodd, Mead, c1984.

▷ Bosun Library: Leisure GAA

A novel depicting life in China during the opium trade through the eyes of a British merchant who marries a Chinese girl. Written by a woman who was born in Shanghai of mixed heritage.

Grey, Anthony. Peking: A Novel of China's Revolution, 1921-1978. Boston: Little, Brown, 1988.

▷ Chamberlin Library: FICTION GREY

The moving story of two intertwined families $\frac{3}{4}$ one English, one Chinese $\frac{3}{4}$ whose lives are altered by one of the great modern revolutions.

Hersey, John. The Call. New York, Alfred Knopf, 1985

Historical novel describing the life of an enlightened missionary in China during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Hersey, John. A Single Pebble. New York, Vantage Books, 1989

Novel accounting an American engineer's trip up through the Three Gorges region of the Yellow River. Fiction at its best.

Hsiao, Hung. Tales of Hulan River. Hong Kong: Joing Publishing Co., (H.K.) Ltd., 1988.

▷ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.13 H873 1988

Autobiographical novel brings to life the author's isolated home along the Hulan River. The concerns of the poor, women, of the deities and mere mortals, of the very old and very young, are all treated so that they seem both urgent and familiar.

Hsu, Kai-yu, ed. Literature of the People's Republic of China. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, c1980.

▷ Bosun Library: General PL2658.E1 L73

A large collection of short stories, plays, and poetry from 1939 until the present day.

Unit 12a: Country Area Studies--China

Hua, Gu. A Small Town Called Hibiscus. Beijing: Panda Books, 1983.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.13 H8747 1983

A well-written novel set in an ancient village in China during the Cultural Revolution. The author, a native of Hibiscus, portrays how the Revolution effected the community and individual families. Informative, informal, and infused with humorous escapes.

Kingston, Maxine Hong. China Men. New York: Knopf, 1980.

► Chamberlin Library: 973.0495 KING, 1980

The story of the men in Kingston's family: father, grandfather, uncles, cousins, and her brother. The story of their struggles and tales of both China and America. *"This book is about the discovery of America, about the claiming of America, about becoming American in spite of rejection and misunderstanding."*

Kingston, Maxine Hong. The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts. New York: Knopf, 1989, c1976.

► Chamberlin Library: 979.461 KING, 1989.

"A revelation of life lived in present-day America and haunted by China and its past. ...her childhood was lived among the ghosts (her family) brought with them ¾ the millennia-old legends, traditions, imperatives, folk beliefs, the ways of making sense of life and surviving that they clung to in the face of American 'reality.'"

Lao, She. The Magic Ark. New Haven, Conn: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, c1981, 1986.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 495.186-/-421 W246 1986

Larsen, Jeanne. Silk Road: A Novel of Eighth Century China. New York: H. Holt, c1989.

► Chamberlin Library: FICTION LARSEN

Follows the divine life of the heroine, her birth into mortality, and her subsequent journeys throughout China. Filled with countless Chinese tales and legends set during the Tang Dynasty.

Lee, C.Y. China Saga: A Novel. New York: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, c1987.

▮ Chamberlin Library: FICTION LEE

The saga of four generations of a Chinese family that sweeps from the Boxer Rebellion of the 1890s to the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s. Author of the Flower Drum Song and a number of other novels set in China.

Levi, Jean. The Chinese Emperor. San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, c1987.

▮ Bosun Library: Leisure LEV

A novel of the life and times of Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti who unified China and first built the Great Wall of China.

Liang, Cecilia. Chinese Folk Poetry. Vencie, CA: Beyond Baroque Foundation, 1982.

▮ Chamberlin Library: 895.1 CHIN, 1982

Lin, Yutang. Chinatown Family, a Novel. New York: John Day Co. [1948].

▮ Chamberlin Library: FICTION LIN

Whimsical and touching reflections on American manners and customs in this portrayal of the romances and adventures of a Chinese family in a foreign land.

Lin, Yutang. Imperial Peking: Seven Centuries of China; with an essay on the art of Peking. Elek Books, [1961].

▮ Bosun Library: General DS795.L7

Before Communist China, Peking was one of the world's greatest capitals. Many claimed it to be one of the most beautiful cities of the world, even rivaling Paris. Lin has written an excellent work on the history and life of Peking throughout the different periods of rule in China.

Lin, Yutang. The Importance of Living. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, [c1937].

▮ Bosun Library: General BD431.L7

"This is a personal testimony, a testimony of my own experience of thought and life." Includes such chapters as: Our Animal Heritage, On Being Human, The Importance of Loafing, Enjoyment of the Home, of Living, of Nature, of Travel, and of Culture. As well as Relationship to God and The Art of Thinking.

Unit 12a: Country Area Studies--China

Lin, Yutang. My Country and My People. New York: The John Day Co. [1939].

▮ Chamberlin Library: 915.1 LIN

Lo, Fu. Death of a Stone Cell. Monterey, CA: Taoran Press, 1993.

▮ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.1152 L795 1993

"An epic poem first published in 1965. Briefly described as a vast canvas upon which the great themes of life, death, love, war, and art are painted. Lo Fu called the poem, 'a portrait of man's uncertainty and anxiety in modern life; a lonely outcry wrung from between life and death, love and hate, gain and loss.'"

Lo, Kuan-chung. Three Kingdoms: China's Epic Drama. New York: Pantheon Books, 1976.

▮ Chamberlin Library: 895.134 LO

A masterpiece in the Chinese literary tradition. The historical epic tells of the decline of the Han Dynasty, China's longest and mightiest, and its breakup in the third century A.D. into three warring kingdoms. Vivid descriptions of heroes, villains, battles, and court intrigue.

Lu, Xun. Silent China: Selected Writings of Lu Xun. London; New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

▮ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI tCh-9 88-245

Lu, Xun. The True Story of Ah Q. Boston: Cheng and Tsui, 1990.

▮ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.13 L926t 1990

Set in the China of 1911, the novel is a tragedy of Ah Q, farm laborer, who suffers humiliation and persecution, dreams of revolution, and ends up on the execution ground. Ah Q's thinking is influenced and poisoned by the feudal ruling class which exploits and oppresses him. A well-written piece filled with characterization.

Martin, Bernard and Shui Chien-Tung. Makers of China, Confucius to Mao. New York: Halsted Press Division, Wiley, [1972].

► Bosun Library: General DS735.M2

This is a short book on a big topic written for the general reader. Essays cover the influences on China of Confucius to the class system, emperors, women, Christianity, war lords, opium, and all the way to Mao Tse-tung.

Mencius. The Works of Mencius. New York: Dover Publications, c1970.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 181.0951-/-282 M53 ZL513 1970

Mencius proposed a humanitarian, common-sense philosophy which, paradoxically, stressed the rights of the individual against the state. Mencius created a sensation when he declared that unjust rulers could be deposed, and challenged the evil results of misused power.

Niu-Niu. No Tears for Mao: Growing Up in the Cultural Revolution. Chicago: Academy Chicago Publishers, 1995.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 951.056 N733 1995

Pollock, John. A Foreign Devil in China. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 1971.

Biographical account of Dr. L. Nelson Bell, Billy Graham's father-in-law. Dr. Bell served in pre-Communist China as a medical doctor.

Pruitt, Ida. Old Madam Yin: A Memoir of Peking Life, 1926-1938. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1979.

► Bosun Library: General CT25.I36 P93

Written by the daughter of missionaries in China, this story holds a unique perspective from a woman and a Westerner. The memoir is about a class of China which no longer exists, the very wealthy. It explains the importance of ancestry as well as comments on the role of women.

Pu, Songling. Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio. New Haven: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1982, c1977.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 495.18-/-6421 P976s 1982

P'u-i. From Emperor to Citizen: The Autobiography of Aisin-Gioro Pu Yi. 2 Vols. Foreign Language Press, 1964-1965.

☛ Bosun Library: General CT3.H63 A2 VOL.1&2

The entire life and times of the last emperor of China.

Qin, Zhong. Everyday Chinese: Brighter Readings in Classical Chinese. Beijing: New World Press, 1987.

☛ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 495.18-/-6421 Q6b 1987

Roberts, Moss. Chinese Fairy Tales and Fantasies. New York: Pantheon Books, 1979.

☛ Chamberlin Library: 895.13 CHIN

Seagrave, Sterling and Peggy. Dragon Lady: The Life and Legend of the Last Empress of China. New York: Knopf, 1992.

☛ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 951.035-/-092 S538 1992

Shen, Tong. Almost a Revolution. New York: Harper Perennial, 1991.

☛ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 951.058 S546 1991

Autobiography written by a young student who helped organize the "dialogue delegation," a group of students whose goal was to negotiate with the government during the Tiananmen Square demonstrations and massacre. Shen Tong writes, "The story I want to tell is the story that lies behind the closed door (China, a homeland which he cannot return to). There is my childhood, the silent Changan Ave. that holds our history and our future. There is my family, that splendid earth, and my people. There is my dream and my friends who wait in prison for that dream to come true. That dream belongs to the young who love to imagine."

Sun, Yat-sen. The Three Principles of the People. 2nd ed. Taipei: China Pub. Co., 1981.

☛ Bosun Library: General DS777.A53 1981

The Three Principles, similar to our Declaration of Independence, were announced by Sun as his dogma for revolution. These principles are a blueprint for the development and modernization of China; the island of Taiwan has thrived following the principles of nationalism, democracy, and the people's livelihood. An easy to read well-formatted volume.

Ts'ao, Hsueh-ch'in. The Dream of the Red Chamber = Hung lou meng; A Chinese Novel of the Early Ching Period. New York: Pantheon Books, [1958].

▮ Bosun Library: General PL2727.T8 D7

A novel first published in 1791, China. Historical background on authors, the time period, and the title are given.

Waley, Arthur. The Book of Songs. New York: Grove Press, 1960.

▮ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.1101 S555 1960

One of the five Confucian classics, it is the most ancient and finest treasury of traditional songs which antiquity has left us today. The topics dealt with include courtship, marriage, warriors, agriculture, dynasties, and friendship.

Waley, Arthur. Translations from the Chinese. New York: A.A. Knopf, 1941.

▮ Bosun Library: General PL2518.W2

An excellent collection of classical Chinese poetry translated and compiled in an appealing manner.

Wu, Ningkun. A Single Tear: A Family's Persecution, Love, and Endurance in Communist China. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, c1993.

▮ Bosun Library: General CT23.U25 W8 1993

Yang, Belle. Baba: A Return to China Upon My Father's Shoulders. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1994.

▮ Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 813.54 Y22 1994

"She's an American writer who writes in English but thinks in Chinese. Yang senses the world of her father in Chinese: the folk imagery, the history and classical art, country and city life, and the relationship between humans and nature."

¾ Amy Tan, author

A colorful book filled with eye-catching water colors and stories based on boyhood reminiscences of Yang's father.

Yang, Xiang. The Four Seasons. Monterey, CA: Taoran Press, 1993.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.1152 Y225 1993

The twenty-four poems in this book, one for each of the twenty-four periods of the traditional Chinese agricultural calendar, provide the reader with a comprehensive picture of Taiwan in the 1980s. A regional poet^{3/4} Yang's poetry comments on the universal human condition without sacrificing a sense of place.

Yu, Anthony C., trans. The Journey to the West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977-1984.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.13 W959j 1977

This fantastic tale recounts the 16 year pilgrimage of monk Hsuan-tsang (596-664) who journeyed to India with four animal disciples on a quest for Buddhist scriptures. Broken into four volumes with twenty-five chapters each, the works combine religious allegory with romance, fantasy, horror, and satire.

c. Military topics



Fairbank, John and Frank Kernan, (eds.) Chinese Ways in Warfare. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard Press, 1974.

Collection of essays outlining specific Chinese outlooks on war. Included are themes of (1) the Chinese tendency to downplay violence and heroism, (2) a tradition of defense leading to enemy exhaustion rather than offense and (3) linkage between militarism and bureaucracy rather than militarism and commercial expansion.

Mao, Tse-tung. The Writings of Mao Zedong, 1949-1976. 2 Vols. Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, c1986-.

► Bosun Library: General DS778.M3 A2 1986 V.1

Mao's writings have been compiled and published since the 1940s for the entire Communist Party to read and study. Library holds Vol.1 only. Sept 1949-Dec 1955.

Qu, Bo. Tracks in the Snowy Forest. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1965.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 895.13 Q513a 1965

Autobiographical novel depicting a soldier's life during the Chinese Revolution. An excellent rendition of the 100 Days March is given.

Tuchman, Barbara. Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945. New York: Macmillan, 1970.

Prize-winning historian's account of General Stilwell's efforts in the China/Burma/India theater during WW II. Military history at its best.

White, Theodore. The Stilwell Papers. New York: Macmillan, 1946.

Diary entries, memos and letter to his wife written by General Stilwell from the China/Burma/India theater during WW II. In many ways, gives a soldier's jungle view perspective of operations in the area.

d. Gender issues



Li, Yu-ning, ed. Chinese Women Through Chinese Eyes. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, c1992.

► Aiso Library: Chinese CHI 305.42-/-0951 C539 1992

"The heart and soul of the book are sixteen self-portraits...voices of factory workers, entrepreneurs, a village schoolteacher, a department store clerk, a bank employee, an army nurse, as well as intellectuals and prominent women. Seven interpretive essays contribute useful historical perspectives...and an introduction by the editor provides added depth."

³/₄ Michael Gasster, Professor of History, Rutgers Univ.

Unit 12a: Country Area Studies--China

Tan, Amy. The Joy Luck Club. New York: Putnam's, c1989.

► Chamberlin Library: FICTION TAN

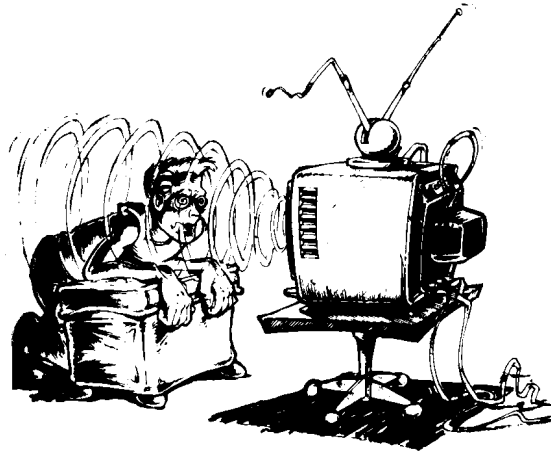
The story of four Chinese women in San Francisco who meet once a week to remember their heritage and share stories of their histories in China and how immigration has affected their daughters.

Yip, Wai-lim, ed. Chinese Women Writers Today. Baltimore: University of Maryland School of Law, 1979.

► Bosun Library: General PL2278.C44

A small collection of selected short stories and poems from Chinese women written during the 1960s.

e. News articles



Allen, Thomas. "Xinjiang." National Geographic, Mar 1996, p. 2.

Bowermaster, Jon. "China Rapid Descent First Run Down the Shuiluo River." National Geographic, Nov 1996, p. 116.

Carter, Jimmy. "It's Wrong to Demonize China." New York Times, 10 Aug 1997, p. A15.

Editorial by former President Carter on need for restraint, mutual criticism and absence of arrogance when discussing China.

Edwards, Mike. "Boom Times on the Gold Coast of China." National Geographic, Mar 1997, p. 2.

Sights between Hong Kong and Macau.

Faison, Seth. "A City of Sleepwalkers? No, They Just Like PJ's." New York Times, 6 Aug 1997, p. A3.

Descriptions of men's dress styles in Shanghai, where people often wear a pajama style clothing all day long.

Faison, Seth. "Any Omens? Colony's Soothsayers Won't Say." New York Times, 23 Jun 1997, p. A3.

Descriptions of Hong Kong's 200 fortunetellers who practice at the Soothsayer's Arcade.

Faison, Seth. "Chinese Happily Break the 'One Child' Rule." New York Times, 17 Aug 1997, p. A1.

Account of how families may have two children, provided a fine is paid for having the second child.

Faison, Seth. "Chinese Officials Said to Hold Leader of Underground Church." New York Times, 12 Oct 1997, p. A5.

Account of detaining of Bishop Su Zhimin, a prominent Catholic church leader who has repeatedly defied government attempts to control religious worship.

Faison, Seth. "Jean Pasqualini Dies at 71; Told of China's Penal Horrors." New York Times, 13 Oct 1997, p. C16.

Obituary of Jean Pasqualini, whose book, "Prisoner of Mao is a harrowing account of life in China's vast apparatus of prisons and labor camps, [describes] how Chinese authorities used psychological techniques to coerce the innocent and the guilty into submission."

Faison, Seth. "Major Shift for Communist China: Big State Industries Will Be Sold." New York Times, p. A1.

China's shift from socialist style factory ownership to a share-holding system.

Faison, Seth. "Not Equal to Confucius, but Friend to His Memory." New York Times, 10 Oct 1997, p. A3.

Description of Qufu, China, the birthplace of Confucius, and celebrations of his 2,548th birthday.

Unit 12a: Country Area Studies--China

Faison, Seth. "On a Steamy Day, Hot Pot Is the Cool Thing to Do." New York Times, 18 Aug 1997, p. A3.

Eating and sweating in a restaurant in Chongqing, Sichuan province. Relates "life on the street" in present day China.

Gargan, Edward. "3 Things Matter: Location, Location, Feng Shui." New York Times, 27 Jan 1997. p. A4.

Hong Kong builder's use of feng shui, the Chinese art of harmonizing people and their environment. Buildings with sharp triangular and rectangular shapes block the spirit of a place.

Gerster, Georg, "Above China." National Geographic, Mar 1989, p. 278.

Goldstein, Melvyn and Cynthia Beall. "The Remote World of Tibet's Nomads." National Geographic, Jun 1989, p. 752.

Harries, Owen. "China Rising." The New York Times Book Review, 16 Mar 1997, p. 13.

Review of The Coming Conflict With China by Richard Bernstein and Ross Munro. Authors characterize China as "aggressive" and the United States as "naive," and maintain that the looming conflict could lead to a military clash. One cause is the cultural incompatibility factor--open, egalitarian, permissive ethos of America is directly opposed to the authoritarian, hierarchical, order-fixated character of the Chinese.

Hessler, Pete. "Drinking Up Life In a Chinese Teahouse." New York Times, 18 May 1997, p. 37.

Account of drinking tea with locals in Chengdu, China.

Mazzatenta, O. Louis. "China's Warriors Rise From the Earth." National Geographic, Oct 1996, p. 68.

Mazzatenta, O. Louis. "A Chinese Emperor's Army for Eternity." National Geographic, Aug 1992, p. 114.

Meyer, Karl. "The Opium War's Secret History." New York Times, 28 Jun 1997, p. A18.

Succinct account of the causes and effects of the Opium War.

Mydans, Seth. "A Great Wall, Alas, of T-Shirts and Baseball Caps." New York Times, 9 Jun 1997, p. A3.

Don't expect secluded meditation when you visit the Great Wall. Souvenir kiosks and commercialism caters to the thousands of tourists who jam the wall every day.

O'Neill, Molly. "Feng Shui or Feng Phooey?" New York Times 9 Jan 1997. p. B1.

Descriptions of feng shui consultants in the United States. Clients seek to balance the ch'i (invisible fields of electromagnetic energy believed to determine vitality, fortune and love life) in their homes and offices.

Reza. "Pilgrimage to China's Buddhist Caves." National Geographic, Apr 1996, p. 52.

Schell, Orville. "What to Think About China." The New York Times Book Review, 29 Jun 1997, p. 14.

Review of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Inc. by Willem van Kemanade. "...a useful handbook for anyone trying to fathom how China can simultaneously be the epicenter of a sustained "economic miracle" and Asia's most potentially destabilizing influence."

Schwarz, Benjamin. "The Paper Tiger Theory." The New York Times Book Review, 1997.

Review of The Great Wall and the Empty Fortress by Andrew Nathan and Robert Ross. "*Hard-liners see China mounting a challenge to America's position in East Asia. Nathan and Ross, on the other hand, see a defensively minded state, vulnerable to internal unrest, obsessed with maintaining its territorial integrity and burdened by a military that is technologically and organizationally far behind not only the United States but Taiwan, Japan and South Korea as well.*"

Shapiro, Judith. "Refusing to Be Silenced." New York Times Book Review, 11 May 1997, p. 6.

Review of The Courage to Stand Alone--Letters From Prison and Other Writings by Wei Jingsheng. Wei is perhaps China's most famous political prisoner.

Spence, Jonathan. "A Flood of Troubles." New York Times Magazine, 5 Jan 1997, p. 34.

Account and pictures of building of the Three Gorges Dam in China. It will become the world's largest, some five times the span of Hoover Dam. It also will inundate 13 major cities and force more than a million people to move.

Terrill, Ross. "Hong Kong--Countdown to 1997." National Geographic, Feb 1991, p. 103.

Terrill, Ross. "China's Youth Wait for Tomorrow." National Geographic, Jul 1991, p. 110.

Tyler, Patrick. "Chinese Dam's Forbidding Future Dooms Rich Past." New York Times, 6 Oct 1996. p. 1.

Conflicts between preservationists and engineers on the Three Gorges Dam project.

Tyler, Patrick. "Chinese Muslims Recount Their Days of Terror." New York Times, 10 Nov 1996. p. A3.

Descriptions of the arrests of religious leaders in southern Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Control of a Sufi Muslim order--by locals or Chinese government leaders--is at the heart of the issue.

Tyler, Patrick. "Ethnic Strain in China's Far West Flares With Bombs and Rioting." New York Times, 28 Feb 1997, p. A1.

Ethnic Muslim tensions, rioting and bombings in Yining, near the Kazakhstan border.

Tyler, Patrick. "For Mao's Radicals, Obituaries Travel by Lips Only." New York Times, 13 April 1997, p. 8.

Account of obituary of Sun Pengyi, a radical of Mao's Cultural Revolution. Declared a nonperson, Mr. Sun died in obscurity with little publicity about his death.

Tyler, Patrick. "Plunging Down River." New York Times, 1 Dec 1996, p. 23.

Account of the wild trip down the Daning, in China's changing Three Gorges area. Brings to mind John Hersey's A Single Pebble.

Tyler, Patrick. "Wang Li, 75, an Architect of the Cultural Revolution, Dies." New York Times, 23 Oct. 1996, p. B.

Obituary of one of the most fervent radicals of China's Cultural Revolution. Wang stated, "I became the scapegoat for the whole party...They said that I caused the chaos throughout the country."

Wilson, George. "Prueher: China not a threat." Army Times, 31 Mar 1997, p. 28.

Comments by Admiral Joseph Prueher, Commander, U.S. Pacific Command. "Because the United States and China share many common interests, we are attempting to engage China in a military-to-military relationship."

Zich, Arthur. "China's Three Gorges Before the Flood." National Geographic, Sep 1997, p. 2.

Appendix A: Major Dynasties in Chinese History

(Adapted from the Life World Library--China by Loren Fessler and the Editors of Life, [NY: Time, 1963], p. 29)

Shang (c. 1700-1100 B.C.): An agricultural society, it flourished in the Yellow River Valley, had a highly developed writing system, and used wheeled chariots in warfare.

Chou (c.1100-256 B.C.): Its kings extended China's power to the Yangtze Valley. Confucius and other sages flourished in the dynasty's declining years.

Ch'in (221-206 B.C.): A short-lived but dynamic dynasty, it rapidly succeeded in bringing all of eastern China under its domination.

Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.): Vigorous and expansionist, this dynasty vastly expanded China's borders and received tribute from kingdoms throughout Asia. So successful was the dynasty that to this day Chinese refer to themselves as "the sons of Han."

Sui (590-618): The Sui emperors recovered the territory lost after the fall of the Han and built a great transportation network with millions of laborers.

Tang (618-906): In its early years, this dynasty expanded deep into Asia. Later less militaristic, it experienced a great cultural flowering.

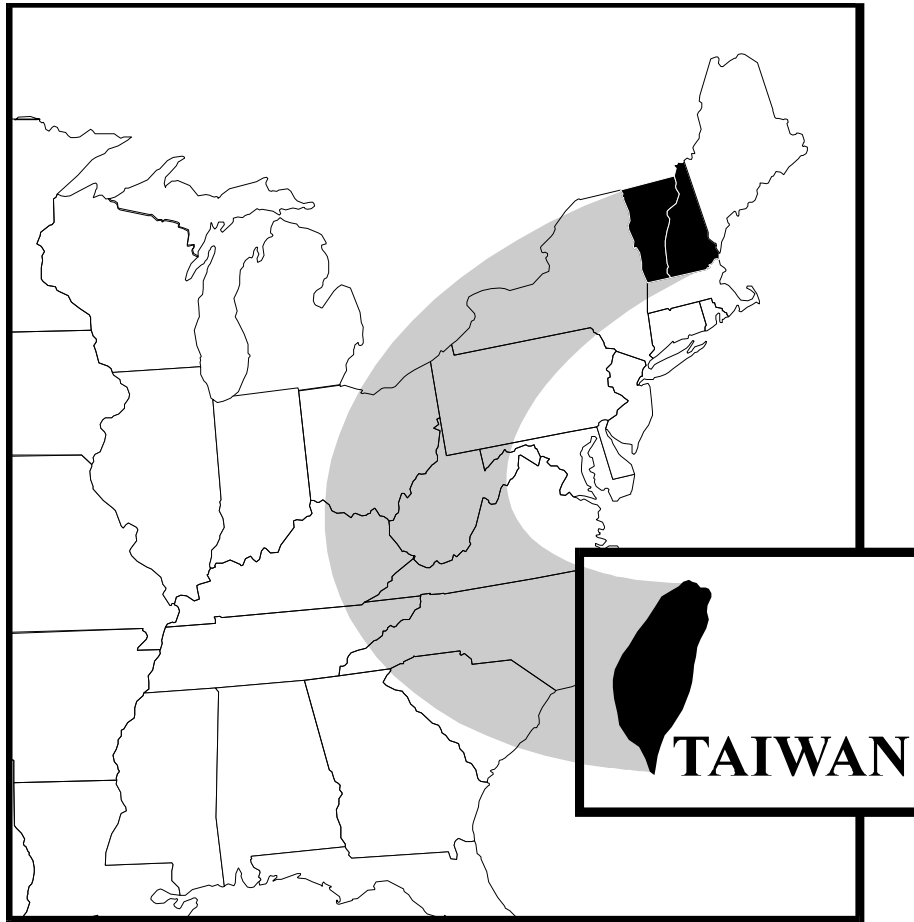
Sung (906-1279): Its emperors reunified the country after a period of disunity. Fine porcelains and landscape paintings were produced.

Yuan (1279-1368): The Mongols controlled China from Peking. The most famous of the Yuan emperors was Kublai Khan.

Ming (1368-1644): Chinese culture flowered again under this native dynasty. Great fleets went abroad to obtain tribute and trade.

Manchu (1644-1911): Invaders from the north, the Manchus brought China again under alien rule. For 150 years they expanded and strengthened the empire, only to topple before foreign encroachment.

Appendix B: Taiwan



<u>Population</u>	21,500,583
% under 15 years	23%
<u>Commo</u>	
TV	1:3
Radio	1:1.5
Phone	1:2.5
Newspaper	202:1,000
<u>Health</u>	
Life Expectancy	Male 72/Female 79
Hospitals	1:215
Doctors	1:829
IMR	6:1,000
<u>Income</u>	\$10,600.00 per cap
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	93%

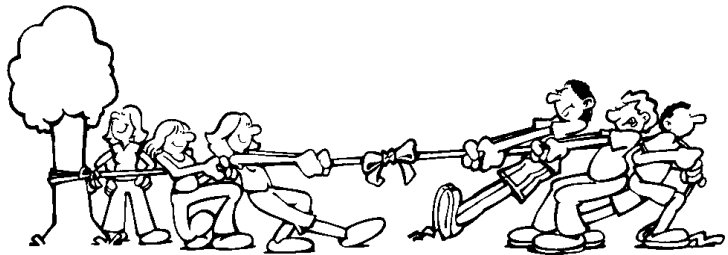
1. Religious Groups

- a. Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist 93%
- b. Christian 4.5%
- c. Other 2.5%

2. Ethnic/Racial Groups

- a. Taiwanese 84%
- b. Chinese 14%
- c. Aborigine 2%

3. Gender Issues



a. Domestic violence *"Domestic violence, especially wife beating, is a serious problem. According to a 1994 survey by the Taiwan Provincial Social Affairs Department, 17.8 percent of married women had been beaten by their husbands."* (Unless stated otherwise, all quotes come from U.S. Department of State Human Rights Report, 1996--Taiwan.)

b. Abuse *"Rape also remains a serious problem, and its victims are socially stigmatized. One expert believes that only 10 percent of the estimated 7,000 rapes occurring annually are reported to the police. Because rape trials are public, women have been reluctant to prosecute their attackers."*

c. Prostitution *"Prostitution, including coerced prostitution and child prostitution, is also a problem although there is little public concern about adult prostitution. When the police discover illegal prostitution, the cases are prosecuted according to the Criminal Code. However, under the 'prostitute management regulations,' prostitution is legal in registered houses of prostitution in specified urban areas, mainly in Taipei and Kaohsiung."*

4. Conflicts *"International disputes: involved in complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; Japanese administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai) claimed by China and Taiwan."* (CIA World Factbook, 1996--Taiwan.)



5. Holidays/Observances

a. Birthday of Sun Yat-sen (12 November)

- Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) was the leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang).
- He served as the first provisional president of the Republic of China (1911-1912) and later as its de facto ruler (1923-1925).
- Known as "the father of modern China."

b. Other Taiwanese holidays

- (1) Birth of Confucius and Teacher's Day (28 September)
- (2) Chiang Kai-shek's death (5 April)
- (3) Constitution Day (25 December)

- (4) Double Ten National Day (10 October)
- (5) ROC's Founding Day (1 January)
- (6) Youth Day (29 March)

6. Customs

a. Gestures

- *Sensitivities about concerning relationship with mainland*
- *Refer to the People's Republic of China as mainland China (See Kiss, Bow or Shake Hands, p. 373.)*



- See customs listed under China.

b. The U.S. and Taiwan

"On January 1, 1979, the United States changed its diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing."

In the United States-People's Republic of China Joint Communiqué that announced the change, the United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the sole legal government of China, and Taiwan is part of China. The Joint Communiqué also stated that within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

On April 10, 1979, President Carter signed into law the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), which created domestic legal authority for the conduct of unofficial relations with Taiwan. US commercial and cultural interaction with the people of Taiwan is facilitated through the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), a nongovernmental entity. The Institute has its headquarters in the Washington, DC, area and field offices in Taipei and Kaohsiung. It is authorized to accept visa and passport applications and to provide assistance to US citizens in Taiwan.

A counterpart organization, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO), has been created by Taiwan. It has its headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington, DC, 11 other US cities, and Guam.

Following derecognition, the United States terminated its Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan but has continued the sale of defensive military equipment to Taiwan in keeping both with the Taiwan Relations Act and with the 1982 US-PRC Joint Communiqué.



The Taiwan Relations Act requires the United States to 'make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.' In the 1982 Communiqué, the United States stated that 'it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan;' that U.S. arms sales would 'not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years;' and that the US intends 'gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan.' The PRC, in the 1982 Communiqué, reiterated its policy of striving for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

Maintaining diplomatic relations with the PRC has been recognized to be in the long-term interest of the United States by six consecutive administrations; however, maintaining strong, unofficial relations with Taiwan is also in the US interest. The United States is committed to these efforts because they are important for America's global position and for peace and stability in Asia." (U.S. Department of State, Background Notes: Taiwan, November 1995.)



7. Resources for Further Study

a. Cross-cultural resources

Cummings, Joe. Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit--Taiwan. Berkeley, Calif.: Lonely Planet, 1992.

The best series, by far, of readily accessible travel guides. Don't leave for Taiwan without this text.

Reid, Daniel P. Insight Guides--Taiwan. Singapore: APA Publications, 1991. AISO--Chi 915.1249 T135

Part of the aesthetically pleasing and helpful Insight series. Beautiful photographs, in National Geographic manner, make this a helpful text.

b. Biography, novels, literature, poetry



Cohen, Myron L. House United, House Divided: The Chinese Family in Taiwan. New York: Columbia University Press, 1976.
P Bosun Library: General GN635.T28 C63

Covers village life, family, weddings, women, and how the rift with China permeates all aspects of life.

Jordan, David K. Gods, Ghosts, and Ancestors; The Folk Religion of a Taiwanese Village. Berkeley: University of California Press, [1972].

P Bosun Library: General BL1975.J8

Discusses divinity and ancestor worship in the village and within the family. Chapters on divination, religion, and guardians.

Vocabulary List: China

Airing the Classics Day Buddhist monasteries inspect their library collections. Remembrance of an ancient day when a boat carrying Buddhist scriptures, coming from India, was upset. Books then were set out to dry.

Birthday of Goddess of Mercy Remembrance of Kuan Yin (gwahn-yin), bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy. Kuan Yin, depicting both masculine and feminine attributes, often finds acceptance among non-Buddhists in China.

Birthday of the Lotus Honors time when lotus plants around Beijing bloom on ponds and moats. Blooms signify that prayers to the Dragon Prince are answered with awaiting rains.

Boxer Rebellion Late nineteenth century revolt against foreign presence in China. "Righteous and Harmonious Fists" convinced Dowager Empress to assist in expelling foreigners. Boxers killed missionaries and Christians in 1898. Twenty thousand international troops defeated Boxers in Beijing in 1900. China forced to sign Boxer Protocol in 1901 punishing government officials, demanding monetary payments and forcing the empress to flee.

Chiang Kai-shek (chee-ahng ki shuhk, 1887-1975) Led rebellion against Manchu Dynasty, later joining Sun Yat-sen's forces. Strongly anticommunist, he united all of China below the Great Wall. Initially gave little resistance to Japanese, though eventually allied with communists against Japanese. Eventually fled to Taiwan and formed government in exile there.

Ci Xi (tsee shee, 1835-1908) Dowager (DOW-ah-jahr) Empress, one of most powerful women in Chinese history. Ruled in stead of her emperor husband at his death in 1856 in format "behind the screen" of her young son, Tong Zhi.

Cultural Revolution Political movement sparked by Jian Qing (jee-ahng cheeng) wife of Mao Zedong (mow dsuh-dohng). Movement attempted to abolish mental/manual labor distinctions. Academics went to farms, ancient objects of art were destroyed along with buildings and temples, scholars were sent to military and reform schools. The earthquake of 1976, followed by Mao Zedong's death effectively ended the revolution, and led to Jiang Qing's arrest.

Dalai Lama (DAHL-ee LAHM-ah) Spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism who fled to India in 1959

Feast of Excited Insects Marks transition from Chinese winter to spring, the day when the "dragon raises his head," bringing renewed life. Rituals focus on appeasement of insects and renewing the earth's fertility

Forbidden City Ancient Imperial Palace, in center of Beijing, used by Ming and Qing Dynasties. Occupies 250 acres, 9,000 rooms, a 170 foot wide moat and 33 foot high wall. Currently a museum and tourist attraction.

Gang of Four Individuals who led the Cultural Revolution. Jiang Qing (Mao's wife); Wang Hongwen (whang hohng-wuhn); Zhang Chunqiao (jahng choo-chee-ow); and Yao Wenyan (Yow wuhn-yoo-ahn). All arrested after Mao's death in 1976.

Han-lin Academy (hahn-leen) Highest ranking academy of Imperial China, established by Emperor Hsuan Tsung (hsoo-ahn tsoong, 712-56) of the Tang Dynasty. Exclusive entrance requirements. Most graduates worked for the emperor. Active until 1911 when overthrown by the Qing Dynasty.

Huang He (hoo-ahng huh) Cradle of Chinese civilization, the "Yellow River Valley". Also called "China's sorrow" because of its constant flooding and change of course.

Hui (hway) Muslim ethnic Chinese minority.

Kublai Khan (koo-bli khahn, 1215 - 1294) First emperor of Mongol Yuan Dynasty. Considered his empire the center of the world. Marco Polo visited China during his reign.

Long March March of over 6,000 miles by Communist Red Army from 1934-35. Attacked during the entire journey, the initial force of 90,000 men and women had 8000 survivors at journey's end.

Manchu Minority ethnic group located in China's northeast. Once herders and hunters, conquered China in the 17th century. They were gradually assimilated and are now found in all trades across the northeast, with little remaining of their ancient customs or language.

Mao Zedong (mow dsuh-dohng, 1893-1976) Founder of People's Republic of China. Led the Long March, led China for 27 years, and launched political and economic redistribution of land movements, revolutionizing Chinese society. Opened closer ties with the West in meeting with President Nixon in Beijing in 1972.

Matsu Festival Honors Matsu ("granny"), a goddess who studied Buddhist and Taoist scriptures. Masu is protectress of China's seamen, especially those in Taiwan straits

Mongol Empire achieving greatest power under Gheghis Khan (1167-1227). Controlled largest empire in history-- China, Russia, Turkey and Iran. Kublai Khan established Yuan Dynasty of China in 1260. Only when Manchu's defeated the Mongols were they completely subdued.

Opium Wars (1839-42) Britain/China trade conflict. Britain monopolized opium import to China, becoming an increasing burden on the Chinese people. China banned British trade, prompting Britain to seize ports and force Treaty of Nankin, the first of the Unequal Treaties. China opened ports for British trade, paid retributions and succeeded Hong Kong to British.

Panchen Lama (PAHN-shen LAHM-uh) Tibetan Buddhist abbot of Tibet's most powerful monastery, initially supportive of the Chinese authorities, later imprisoned for 15 years.

Ping-Pong diplomacy Term applied to U.S./Chinese relations of the 1970s, stemming from invitation for US team to participate in China in 1971. Eventually led to President Nixon's visit and signing of Shanghai Communiqué.

Rat's Wedding Day Some Chinese households observe this day to appease rodent household visitors.

Scar literature Literary movement named for short story collection Scars (1978) by Liu Xinghua (lee-oo sheeng-hooah). Writings despair disasters of cultural revolution and express importance of families, love and freedom.

Sending the Winter Dress Paper replica garments are sent to deceased Chinese relatives. Gift packages first decorate the home, then are taken to the burial location for burning.

Shanghai Communiqué Signed in 1972 after President Nixon met with Premiere Zhou Enlai (joh uhn-li). First step to more friendly relations between China and the U.S. Stated there was only one China which included Taiwan.

Silk Road Trade route used to connect ancient China to the West. Stretched some 5350 miles to the Mediterranean, being only land connection for over 1,000 years. Buddhism and Islam spread by means of this road.

Sun Yat-sen (soon yaht-suhn, 1866-1925) Chinese revolutionary and leader, receiving education in Hawaii, returned to Hong Kong after the Chinese defeat in the Sino-Japanese War. Three principles--nationalism, democracy and livelihood.

Terra-cotta warriors 8,000 figures of men, horses and chariots discovered in 1974 in the mausoleum of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.). Warriors are nearly six feet tall, in battle formation. Considered one of this centuries greatest archeological discoveries.

Tiananmen Square (tee-ahn-ahn-mehn, "Gate of Heavenly Peace") Another name for Beijing square, center of many twentieth century political movements. Largest public square in the world, covering some 100 acres. Flanked by Great Hall of the People (seat of National People's Congress), Museum of Chinese History and Revolution, and Mao Zedong Memorial Hall (1977).

Unequal treaties Series of treaties China signed with Western powers under threat of force. Treaty of Nanking (1842); Treaty of Tianjin (1858) and Peking Convention (1860) served to cause demoralization and underlying resentment within China's leaders.

Yue Fei (yoo-uh fay, A.D. 1101-1141) Chinese general during the Song Dynasty, resisting the Jin invaders in 1126. Desiring to continue the war, Yue made court enemies, eventually being killed during a court intrigue. Legend of Yue is the subject of many artistic works.

Review Quiz: China



Part 1--Multiple Choice

Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

1. _____ According to Chinese government figures, the _____ are the largest body of religious believers in China.
 - a. Christians
 - b. Buddhists
 - c. Taoists

2. _____ The Catholic Patriotic Association and Three Self Patriotic Movement were established in the early 1950s to
 - a. allow free religious expression.
 - b. reduce and eliminate foreign domination of local Christian groups.
 - c. inculcate Christian values in national school systems.

3. _____ China's largest ethnic group is the
 - a. Manchu.
 - b. Han.
 - c. Zhuang.

4. _____ China's Mongol minority lives primarily in the _____ regions.
 - a. southwest
 - b. north central
 - c. urban

Unit 12a: Country Area Studies--China

5. _____ What trait most readily distinguishes the Hui from the Han majority?
- a. Muslim faith
 - b. Occupation as truck farmers
 - c. Practice of feng shui
6. _____ Manchus, found in the northeast,
- a. are known for their urbane culture.
 - b. conquered China in the seventeenth century.
 - c. continue today their ancient language, customs and culture.
7. _____ Tibetans live in a _____ of China.
- a. highly urbanized section
 - b. cosmopolitan, technically developed city
 - c. desolate, high, somewhat secluded area
8. _____ The main priority of the 5-Year Plan for the Advancement of Women in China is to
- a. ensure equal pay for equal work.
 - b. promote women's advancement in management positions.
 - c. increase literacy of rural women.
9. _____ According to the 1996 Strategic Assessment, China's March 1996 military exercise off Taiwan was designed to
- a. attack Taiwan and surrounding islands.
 - b. send a message to Taiwan to limit her independent behavior.
 - c. confront U.S. influence in East Asia.
10. _____ Since 1987, Chinese policy toward Tibet has taken a
- a. liberalizing direction.
 - b. harder line.
 - c. hands-off approach.

Part 2--True/False Place a T or an F in the blank provided.



1. _____ According to the CIA Factsheet, officially China is an atheist country.
2. _____ The "Silk Road" carried China trade westward and opened the way for Islam's expansion into China.
3. _____ Sexual harassment, as of 1996, is outlawed in the Chinese workplace.
4. _____ According to Human Rights Practices--1996, abduction of women is a serious and growing problem in China.
5. _____ Although the 1982 Chinese Constitution states women enjoy equal rights with men in all areas of life, there are still significant reports of discrimination, harassment and wage differences.
6. _____ China's law promises equal pay for equal work. Women receive the same salaries as their male counterparts.
7. _____ Despite legislation to the contrary, the traditional preference for sons remains high in rural China.
8. _____ According to the 1996 Strategic Assessment, the U.S. and China are just months away from resolving Taiwan-Beijing-U.S. relations.
9. _____ Tibet experienced exceptional cultural damage during the Cultural Revolution.
10. _____ The U.S. considers Tibet as a part of the People's Republic of China.



Part 3a--Matching Place the letter of the most correct response in the blank provided.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Airing the Classics | A. Thankfulness for rains and blooms |
| 2. _____ Confucius' Birthday | B. Anniversary of founding of Communist party |
| 3. _____ Feast of Excited Insects | C. Teachers receive honor as well as Confucius |
| 4. _____ Goddess of Mercy birthday | D. Chinese New Year |
| 5. _____ Lotus Birthday | E. Celebration of founding of People's Republic of China |
| 6. _____ Matsu | F. Protectress of sea travelers |
| 7. _____ Sending the Winter Dress | G. Deceased relatives receive garments for departed life |
| 8. _____ 1 July | H. Kuan Yin |
| 9. _____ 1 Oct | I. Buddhist monasteries inspect their libraries |
| 10. _____ Spring Festival | J. Marks transition from winter to spring |



Part 3b--Matching Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Terra-cotta warriors | A. Strong anticommunist who established a government in exile in Taiwan @ 1949 |
| 2. _____ Mongol | |
| 3. _____ Forbidden City | B. Late 19th century revolt against foreign presence in China |
| 4. _____ Boxer Rebellion | |
| 5. _____ Opium Wars | C. Empire under Geghis Khan (1167-1227), covering the largest area in history |
| 6. _____ Kublai Khan | |
| 7. _____ Sun Yat-sen | D. Main leaders of the Cultural Revolution |
| 8. _____ Gang of Four | |
| 9. _____ Chiang Kai-Shek | E. 8,000 figures of men, horses and chariots, a rare archeological discovery |
| 10. _____ Unequal treaties | F. Revolutionary leader for nationalism and democracy |
| | G. First empire under Mongol Yuan Dynasty--Marco Polo visited during his rule |
| | H. Trade conflict between China and Britain leading to the first unequal treaty |
| | I. Ancient Imperial Palace located in the heart of Beijing |
| | J. Series of mid-19th century, forced China/West agreements, which caused much resentment in the Chinese |



Part 3c--Matching Place the letter of the most correct response in the blank provided.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Silk Road | A. Describes initial China/U.S. relations in the early 1970s |
| 2. _____ Ping-Pong Diplomacy | B. Song Dynasty general, subject of many art works |
| 3. _____ Ci Xi | C. Movement attempting to abolish mental/manual labor distinctions |
| 4. _____ Mao Zedong | D. Movement describing disasters during the Cultural Revolution |
| 5. _____ Yue Fei | E. President Nixon and Premiere Zhou Enlai signed |
| 6. _____ Huang He | F. Dowager Empress |
| 7. _____ Cultural Revolution | G. Founder of People's Republic of China |
| 8. _____ Long March | H. Major land connection between China and the West for over 1,000 years |
| 9. _____ Scar literature | I. Yellow River Valley, the cradle of Chinese civilization |
| 10. _____ Shanghai Communiqué | J. 1934-1935 Communist infiltration in which 8,000 of 90,000 marchers survived |



"I have come to China more to learn than to lecture.
America's defense policy is open and transparent...I
sincerely believe that before countries and armies can engage
each other, they must understand each other. This process
begins with knowing one another."
Remarks by General Dennis Reimer, address to the Nanjing,
China Command Academy, 25 Sep 1997

